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PRIDAY......OCTOBER 2, 1885.

A Revolutionary Scheme.

Mr. HOAR's speech on Wednesday in the Massachusetts Republican State Convention was, perhaps, an improvement upon the recent speeches of SHER-MAN and FORAKER in that he did not discredit himself as a lawyer by pretending to believe that Congress could under the fourteenth amendment cut down the representation of a State in the national House of Representatives But Mr. HOAR'S remedy for the imaginary wrongs under which the good people of Massachusetts Bay new foolishly imagine themselves to be suffering not one whit more practical than Mr. SHERMAN'S. Both are visionary. foolish, impracticable schemes which sensible man believes will ever be carried into effect. Mr. HOAR's language is almost ludicrous. It is as if one man should ask another how to get a house, and the answer should be. "Have twenty thousand dollars." How are you going to "have" it, is the first question. Mr. HOAR proposes, first, to "have" a House of Representatives who will allow no

man illegally chosen to retain his seat. But how, Mr. HOAR, are you going to "have" such a House of Repre sentatives? And what do you mean by the words "illegally chosen"? Are you going behind the certificates of the State Boards of Canvassers even if you "have" a House of Representatives to suit you? Where was Massachusetts State-rightism when Mr. HOAR proposed such a revolutionary scheme, and nobody dissented? It was enough to make DANIEL WEB-STER and RUFUS CHOATE and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and even CHARLES SUMNER, turn in their graves, if such a thing were posible.

But Mr. HOAR said he would also "have" a Congress who would pass effective laws for the restraint of these things, and who would make appropriations for the enforcement of such laws. And that he would also "have" an Executive who would do his best to you are amusing. How are you go to "have" such a Congress and such an Executive?

said the other day to another northern agitator, that if he thinks the North and the South are not in the bottom of ours. How would he like for the House of Representatives, which is already elected and which will begin its first session next December, to act upon the hint he has thrown out? How would he like for this House of Representatives to treat with contempt the great seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and seat all the Democrats who ran for Congress in that State last fall? And why should they not do it, if Mr. HOAR'S doctrine be sound? We doubt not that the factory employes of Massachusetts were more afraid to vote the Democratic ticket than were the negroes of Virginia to vote the Republican ticket. Does Mr. HOAR set down the Democrats in Congress from the North as fools? Are they expected to submit to such indignities as he proposes and take no measures to protect the rights of themselves and their States and their friends in the South?

These revolutionary schemes of SHER-MAN, HOAR, and MAHONE must be frowned down. Men who can concect such outrageous schemes, and propose them in the public hearing, are not fit to represent a free people. Their threats are idle threats, to be sure, but all the same they themselves ought to be consigued to private life, not to say to infamy, for hatching treason in such a

protested against Democratic frauds in the North, but sorry that not a word appears in condemnation of Lor WRIGHT'S "suppression" of the white vote in Ohio last October and the consequent success of the BLAINE ticket in November by an immense majority. Nor do they say a word about the "suppression" of the white vote in Rhode Island, where, we believe, a smaller percentage of the whole number of votes was cast last fall than in

Democrats of Virginia. If you falter this fall, you will have cause to rue the day that you were so remiss in the performance of a bounden duty. Fail not to rebuke these enemies of the South and traitors to the Union. Sectionalism is their daily food. Let patriotism move you to use your utmost efforts to prevent the calamities which Republican success here would bring not upon Virginia alone but upon every hern State.

Go to work!

The letter of Mr. WILLIS to Mr. BARPOUH, which we publish this morning, is interesting reading matter. It

Congress showing that in the Sen DDLEBNEGER declared that it was not a party question, and JOHN SHER-MAN, HAWLEY, and others made speeches against it. Mr. WILLIS has spiked one of MAHQNE'S cannon.

We do not blame anybody for de siring to get his children into the public schools of this city; but we suppose that the tax-payers here would ask to know the reason why if the Board of Trustees of the public schools were to admit children from the county at a time when there are twelve hundred colored and three or four hundred white children in Richmond who cannot be accommodated. The people of this city, white and colored, think that charity ought to begin at home. Would the Mahoneites admit children from the county to the exclusion of children from the city? This city is Democratic, and the county Republican; but we don't think that this would be accepted by the Richmond tax-payers, white or colored, as a reason for discriminating sgainst the city children.

The school trustees of Richmond are bout to rent rooms to be used as school-rooms until three or four new school-houses can be built. If the Council will appropriate the money needed for these new schools, the trustees will rejoice. The hands of the trustees are tied. They cannot build new houses nor employ additional teachers without the consent of the city

Would the Mahoneites, if they were

n power in Richmond, build new

school-houses for the sole purpose of accommodating the children of persons residing in the county? If not, there s nothing to dispute about; for surely the Mahoneites would not expect the city children to be excluded in order to educate the county children. Is there any good reason why the people of this city should be taxed for such a purpose as that? If so, the people of Norfolk, Petersburg, Staunton, Danville, Lynchburg, Alexandria, and all other towns and cities ought to be taxed to make amends for the failure, if there has been a failure, of the authorities of the counties in which those places are situated to provide suitable educational facilities for the children of those counties. Would such a course tendto increase the popularity of the public-school system? Would it not rather have the effect of raising a clamor against a system which would thus tax the liberal for the benefit of the stingy? Richmond city last year gave CLEVE-LAND over 1,790 majority. Henrico county last year gave BLAINE over 400 majority. Is it these Mahoneites that complain because the Democrats of the city of Richmond will not build new school-houses and employ additional teachers in order to educate the children they ought to provide for themselves? Why do not the authorities of

the county provide better schools? We know that there are meritorious ases amongst those that have come up before the trustees of the city schools for decision. We would that there were school accommodations in Richmond for all the children in the suburbs. We can think of but one way to secure them. Let the suburban population ask to be incorporated into this city. enforce such laws. Really, Mr. HOAR, Then they will have gas, water, cul-Come in, whether you be Democrats or Republicans, white or black, and "big Richmond "-liberal - hearted Richmond-magnanimous Richmond-will educate all your children. But do not complain if she holds that it is her duty the same boat, let him bore a hole in to educate first the children of her own

> AND THE SOUTH .- Publishing, as we do, a class paper devoted wholly to the tobacco interests, we generally allusions to political creeds, questions, or parties, believing it is our duty to ignore them as far as our columns are concerned, but we think the course of one of the Cincinnati dailies and some of the leading politicians of the State calls for condemnation, as an attempt is made to arouse discussion and stir up the passions of the people over an iss that was long ago dead, the settle-ment of which was accepted by all concerned as final, and the animositie awakened by which were long ago swept aside and forgotten by the great swept aside and lorgotten by the great mass of the people, to make room for the feeling of friendship and unity. The illustrious and leading men of both sides long ago resolved to ignore the past and unite for a common cause in the future; and it therefore ill becomes a few politicians and editors whose duties or inclinations kept them far from the smell of powder and the roar of battle during the whole period of the war to seek to divert the attention of the people of the State to a sub-ject which will yield nothing but dead and bitter fruit, and which they (the

the support of all who are waving, in political parlance, the "bloody shirt," for they could not devise a scheme more fruitful of embarrassment to us

or more remunerative to them. Why were \$20,000,000 invested in the Southern railroad, why are thousands of drummers annually sent South from this city, why have millions of dollars been invested in branches of manufacture and commerce which are dependent mainly on the South for re-turns; why, in short, are a large per cent. of our merchants and manufacturers wasting their money and exhausting their energy to maintain trade with the southern people if the fiat is to go forth that we don't desire their trade because some of the g-r-e-a-t statesmen and editors (?) brand them as ballot-box stuffers, thugs, assassins, and all that is low in the scale of human depravity? Or are our business men such monumental asses as to cherish the hope that the southern gentleman is so much a catiff as to buy goods from or intrust goods to a man or set of men who are credited with holding them in the utmost contempt? No; on the con-trary we believe our business-men for intelligence and breadth of character are not excelled by those of any other city, and fully understand and respect the people of the South, who, in all respects, are the equals of the northern people; but we are cursed by a few of those who seek to consider the second

those who seek to emulate the vulture in their mode of living, and who, like them (unfortunately for us), "roost"

unless the true sentiments of the business and general public are clearly and concisely stated, and speedily and widely published, we will all soon begin to know the thoughts experienced by a lady who has passed to the shady side of forty in single blessedness, notwithstanding she was always predisposed to married life, and anxiously sought opportunities to embrace. The people of the South cannot be expected to much longer refrain from retaliation for this continuous and wanton misreprethis continuous and wanton misrepre-sentation, even though they know the great majority of our people are in no way responsible for the malignant as-

The above is taken from the last issue of the Western Tobacco Journal, published at Cincinnati. The "Cincinnati daily " referred to is the sheets published by MURAT HALSTEAD, one of the chief of the chief upholders of MAHONE and his candidates. When the work of this malignant South-hater HALSTEAD is contemplated with alarm by his own people, where is the Virginian who is so lost to everything becoming a man as to stand by the people upheld by this South-hater and maligner? We had hoped that the dying words of General GRANT had smothered forever the embers of sectional animosity we little thought that anybody could be found in Virginia who would seek preferment on such an issue.

The Shooting of Judge Ward. The Boston Herald, in commenting upon the shooting of Judge WARD,

"And this happened in Virginia, per-haps the most civilized of the States south of the Potomac, where the Christian religion flourishes and church-going is general. And the worst of it is that this is not considered cowardly violence by the people of Virginia, but manly vindication and plucky defence, though we shall probably hear the old story that the occurrence is 'deeply regret-ted' by 'the enlightened people of Vir-

There is an old-fashioned idea in Virginia that when an offender is in the hands of the law he should be left to the law. This is owing to the fact that in days gone by every Virginian imbibed, we may say with his mother's milk, a profound respect for majesty of the law and a reverence for the judiciary. Next to a Virginia woman a Virginia judge was considered the highest type of purity. The judicial ermine was held as little less than sacred, and we can remember when it was considered almost sacrilege to criticise the action of a court even in private. It is true that some of our experiences since the war-particularly our experience with carpet-bag and Federal judges-have been of a character calculated to tear up our antiquated notions by the roots. But they have not done so entirely. If, therefore, we depart in this instance from our rule of not commenting upon personal reacontres, we do so as much in justice to the Boston Herald as to the people of Virginia. No paper in the North is, as a rule, more just towards the South than is the Herald. It is usually very careful to ascertain the facts, and it generally states them fairly. In respect to the Abingdon matter, however, it has evidently failed to take the pains to inform itself. We have yet to hear any one speak of the shooting of Judge WARD as a "manly vindication and plucky defence." On rally regretted, but, taking the statements regarding it given to the public, is universally reprobated. Further the Virginia press has had more to say in condemnation of it than of any encounter that has taken place in the State within our recollection. Be-

Judge Hughes on Silver. Two of our Virginia exchanges have intimated that Judge HUGHES will soon publish a pamphlet the introduction to which will contain the follow-

few-they believe in fair play.

"The literature of the battle of the monetary standards is so voluminous and the publications so numerous that no work now produced can pretend to novelty in the matter of its text. This pamphlet makes no such pretensions But it seemed to the writer thatin the present condition of monetary affairs in the United States, under the aggressive policy of England and Germany against American silvera compendious presentation of the facts and arguments in favor of the inviolability of the American Dollar ought to be published, and this service he has undertaken to do in these pages. More important still, it seemed to him that the fact that it is not silver which has fallen, but gold which has been artificially, if not artfully, exalted in value, ought to be made plain to the American public. He has endeavored in this pamphlet to perform that task by stathe monometallists.

"That hard times are upon country, and upon all countries, is a fact of universal recognition. It may be due to a great many causes, but the causa causans, the cause behind and generating all others, is the modern endeavor to destroy the monetary value of half the specie in the world. Nature's money, gold and silver, is the basis of all currencies, all credit, all trade and commerce. In proportion as this money abounds is prosperity felt in the occupations and enterprises of men. Restriction of its quantity, contraction of its volume, is death to prosperity. To destroy half of it, in order that obligations payable in the other half may be increased in value, is the boldest speculation ever attempted by the stock exchanges against proper-ty and labor; by the city against the country; by mammon against the milmodern times are in protest against this sin against Providence. Some of the noblest characters of christendom have raised their voices in reprobation of this crime against nature and the com-mon weal. The writer has studied to make this pamphlet a vehicle of their utterances.

Judge HUGHES published a few rears ago a book containing a very able discussion of the currency question. We are glad to find that whilst he has no soft words for fiat money or green-

battle on silver, the result would, we fear, be fiat money no money at all.

Be active, be vigilant, be constant in rell-doing. The new Legislature is to elect MAHONE or to defeat him. He makes the fight on the Legislature. He declares that he will support no man who will not vote for him as United States Senator. Read again his letter o Mr. DEADMORE, and you will see that he distinctly says this. Dr. WHITE was running against a regular Democratic candidate, but that was not enough. He would not pledge himself to vote for MAHONE. Therefore MA-HONE wrote to Mr. DEADMORE that he would certainly vote for no such man. We quote :

"As a Republican I could never vote for him. We had better put a What a compliment to the Independent candidates. Independent of what as we once before asked. What sort of "independence" is that which is

not independent of MAHONE? Independents, read your fate in the lines quoted above. You are mere workers for MAHONE. You are doomed to defeat. The Democrats won't support you if you are for MAHONE, and the Mahoneites won't support you unless you promise to vote for him.

Document No. 5, issued by General Mahone, is a very skilfully-constructed theory as to how political fights are to be won, but in practice it cannot make two and two aggregate five—and that's just what will be the matter with Han-

pah .- Index-Appeal. Well said. After all of MAHONE's lists have been added up, the aggregate will show that he is in a woful minority-that is, if his correspondents and agents write "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Texas meteor man has turned up in Pennsylvania, and has a section of his meteor with him.

The way to stop striking against compulsory vaccination is a vaccinate. Then a fellow cannot strike.

"There are things worse than

cholera, even in Spain." Yes, if Spanish Republicanism is anything like some of the Republicanism in this BENJY BUTLER has been talking about finance, and some of our contemporaries say he has blundered.

BENJY may mix things when he talks

about finances in general, but it is generally conceded that he ought to be well posted on silver. The Philadelphia North American says: "The World on Murat Halstead ' is the heading a newspaper puts over an exchange clipping. It isn't necessary that he should be under the whole earth, but it might be a good

Another Financial Blunder of Gene ral Mahone's.

can upon that proposition.

thing if he was covered with a part of

it." We clasp hands with the Ameri-

To the Editor of the Dispatch : General Mahone and his friends say it would have been better for the State if the Commissioners of the Sinking cheaper and more menacing securities" and had converted them into Riddleberger bonds, thus funding the debt at 3 per cent, with no tax-coupons, and having these bonds in the sinking fund; or if the commissioners had bought United States 4 per cents and held them. Let us try the soundness of cause our Boston contemporary seems that assertion by supposing the money spent in the purchase of Riddleberger to want to know our people, we tell it bonds since the present law went into effect, April 20, 1884, up to and inthat whatever may be the faults of Virginians-and their faults are not a cluding September 20, 1885, say \$1,142,198.90 to have been invested

as they suggest. Amount spent in Riddlebergers.

This amount would have
bought consol bonds at 50...;
Which, funded at 53, as the
law requires, would give in
Riddlebergers.
Or it would have bought 1040 bonds at 36...
Which, funded at 60, as the
law requires, would give in
Riddlebergers.
Amount in Riddlebergers
held by present pian in excess of amount held if consols had been purchased at 3,172,774 72

held by present plan in ex-cess of amount beld if con-sols had been purchased at 50 and funded.

Amount in Biddlebergers held by present plan in ex-cess of amount held if 10-40% had been purchased at \$6 and funded.

Or it would have bought of United States 4 per cent, bonds at \$1,24.

Amount of interest which has

bonds at \$1.24. which has accrued on Riddlebergers purchased.
Amount of interest which would have accrued on United States 4 per cent. bonds in same time.
Difference in interest in favor of Riddlebergers.
Profit arising from rise in price of Riddlebergers from 50% average cost, to 39% present market price.

But besides this loss-of more than 10 per cent .- another consequence would here follow, so obvious that I do not see how it can have been overlooked by a friend (or enemy?) of the settle-ment under the Riddleberger bill: The investment of, say, one million per annum in consols and ten-forties would have increased their price much more the State agrees to fund them.

If to this scheme of investing our surplus we add the Hughes-Mahone plan of funding at par all accruing interest, we would kill the Riddleberger bill as dead as either the Judge or the Senator

If they have half the intellect they get credit for, then they must be working to destroy that settlement. Are they working together?

FRANK G. RUFFIN. "We feel keenly the evils of intem-

General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, has sailed from Liverpool for nal Office in Washington before the end of this week.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has notified Professor Robert Thurston, the director of the Sibley College of Me-chanic Arts of Cornell University, that he proposes to present the school a complete electric-lighting plant for the new workshops and the mechanical laboratory. The University has ac-

cepted the gift. no soft words for fiat money or green-backism, he knows that the line mast be drawn at silver. The choice is be-tween flat money and real money. If we should be so unwise as to force a Salvation Oil will cure it quickly. THE BLAIR BILL.

John S. Barbour and the Chairman Committee in Charge of the Bill.

R. BARBOUR TO THE "DISPATCH. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, '85. To the Editor of the Dispatch, Rich-

Dear Sir,—I herewith forward to you for publication the enclosed copy of a very able and interesting letter of the Hon. A. S. Willis, of Kentucky. which I have just received, relative to the Blair educational bill. The letter was written in reply to one addressed by me to him on the general subject, a copy of which I also enclose by way of xplanation.

The clear and comprehensive state-

ment of Mr. Willis, I am sure, will be read with interest by the people of Vir-ginia. Very respectfully yours, JOHN S. BARBOUR.

MR. BARBOUR TO MR. WILLIS. ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 8, 1885. Hon. Albert S. Willis, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir,- In the pending canvass in this State the Republican leaders are seeking to make political capital out of the failure of the Blair (educational) bill to pass the House of Representa-

tives of the last Congress.

As you were selected to take charge of the bill in the House of Representatives, and, of course, are familiar with all the facts, I will be greatly obliged if you will address me a letter in explanation of the causes which led to the failure of the bill to be taken up for consideration in the House. Do me the favor to state if party lines were drawn for and against the bill, and if the Democratic party, as a body, were in opposition to its passage, and if any Republicans objected to its considera-

If agreeable, I propose to publish your letter, or, if not agreeable, I will only use facts which you may be kind enough to communicate.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience and oblige, yours truly,

JOHN S. BARBOUR. MP WILLIS TO MR. BARROUR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 18, 1885. Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter stating that the Republican leaders in the pending Virginia canvass are seeking to make political capital out of the failure of the "Blair educational bill " to pass the House of Representatives of the last Congress.

In four successive Congresses I have been a member of the committee which has jurisdiction of such bills. In the last Congress-the Forty-eighth-I was chairman of the sub-committee having immediate charge of the question. Faniliar, by reason of my position, with all the facts, I am very greatly sur-prised that any one should attempt to charge the Democratic party with ennity towards the Blair bill. ipon that bill in the last Congress, both the House and in the Senate, was prompted by the same high devotion to the cause of popular education which has illustrated its policy from the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS FAVORABLE TO THE EDUCATIONAL

The briefest examination of the record will confirm this statement. On the very first day permitted by the rules over half a dozen bills granting Federal aid to education were introduced by prominent Democrats. This was one littee on Education was created, so that exclusive attention could be given to these bills. A committee condisting of seven Democrats and four Republicans friendly to the general proposition was appointed by the Democratic Speaker. A sub-committee was the avowed friend of Federal aid. The sub-committee presented a bill within priating \$55,000,000 for public education-a bill, except as to the amount, almost identical with the bill subsequently passed by the Senate! This bill, No. 4980, was accompanied by a lengthy report show-ing the importance and necessity of its prompt passage. The bill was reported February 12, 1884, and recommitted. On February 25, 1884, it was committed to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union and placed upon the calendar. I enclose the bill and the report. This was the Forty-eighth Congress, first session. In the the same session, a similar bill, justly called from its distinguished advocate the "Blair" bill, was reported on March 10, 1884.

If this question was a political one, which I deny, or if in Congress it had been treated as a party issue, which I also deny, will any one, in view of the foregoing facts, charge the Democratic House with lukewarmness or indiffer-ence in its support? Every fact refutes such a charge. Never in the history of legislation was a bill of such importance, and involving such an immense amount, so promptly and unanimously reported. On the 10th of March, 1884, when the Senate educational bill was reported,

the House bill of similar purport had been on the calendar for a month lacking two days. PARLIAMENTARY RULES, AND NOT DEMOCRATIC VOTES, PREVENTED FURTHER ACTION IN THE HOUSE. But why, it may be asked, did not the House pass either its own bill or the Senate bill? The "Blair" bill was taken up in the Senate in seven days after it was reported. This could

be done under their rules, which are flexible, practical, and sensible, differ-

ing in that respect from those of the

House. The friends of Federal aid in

the House were unanimous in the

opinion that as the Senate bill made a

diers of the late war, the for the forfeiture of the

larger appropriation than the House bill, and as we would have the benefit of the Senate's judgment, we should to the 10th day of April, 1884. By this time special orders had been made for so many important bills that it was both parties. impossible to unite the friends of the THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL AID IS Blair bill-I mean the friends, Repub-IN NO SENSE A PARTY QUESTION. lican and Democratic, regardless of parties. The bankruptcy bill, the Mexican-While presenting these facts I will pension bill, with the Senate's amendments for the benefit of the solnot be understood as regarding this school question a party issue. With the sincere friends of education throughout the Union, I join in solemn protest land grants, the national library bill, the shipping bill, the public building bills, against such a view as selfish, unpatriotic, and fatal to the great measure we all support. In all our discussions and others equally important, were all struggling for consideration. All of these bills had their friends—friends during the past eight years, upon the tee, the voice of party was unheard, or heard only to be rebuked. The queswithout reference to party lines-and these gentlemen were also friends of the "Blair" bill. The "Blair" bill, tion was treated as one above partyhowever, was not stronger than all of as a sacred duty which we owed to the children and to posterity, as a proposi-tion identified with the highest hopes was that from day to day (under our and comprehending the dearest interests of our republic, the success of which alone could enable us worthily to fulfil absurd rules) these bills fought each other, and all were killed off-that is, all of them, the Blair bill included, failed to get the consideration they asked. Many of these bills, like the educathe noble destinies involved in our free In the Senate the same feeling prebill, had an overwhelming majority, but by our iron-clad rules were not permitted to come to a vote. The

vailed. I need not refer to the services appropriation bills, which are always entitled to consideration, consumed the balance of the time not occupied by support of the bill, and conspicuous for

these bills called up under specia ders. When Congress adjourned there were on the calender five hundred bills, which, could they have been reached,

would have been passed at once.

Will any one acquainted with
rules of the House of Representat claim that the Democratic party shall be held responsible for the failure under these circumstances to pass the

FAILURE OF REPUBLICAN CON GRESSES TO PASS THE EDUCA-TIONAL BILL The Republican House of the Forty

The Republican House of the Fortyseventh Congress two years ago had
the same experience with the same bill.
The Committee on Education and Labor, of which I was a member, composed of seven Republicans and four
Democrats, unanimously reported,
through its chairman, Mr. Sherwin, of
Illinois, House bill No. 6158, a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually for There was an overwhelming majority of the House in favor of the bill, as evidenced by the fact that the resolu tion fixing a day for its consideration, presented January 15, 1883, was adopted by a two-thirds vote, there being only twenty "noes." And yet when the appointed day came the friends of the bill, though in this large majority, under the same rules which ob tructed us last year, were unable to bring the bill to a vote. The Forty-seventh Congress adjourned without taking final action on this great measure either in the House or Senate I have yet to hear of any Democrat who undertook to manufacture party capital out of that result. As a member of the committee in the Fortyseventh Congress, I accord to its Re publican majority the utmost sincerity and zeal in behalf of the educational bill, but I accord equal zeal to the of the Forty-Democratic majority of the Forty-eighth Congress. Both were victims to a set of rules which I hope the present Congress will promptly overthrow.

IS THE BLAIR BILL A REPUBLICAN MEASURE?

Nor, if we look to the Senate of the last Congress will there be found any fact upon which either party can claim a partisan advantage. Mr. Blair, whose name the bill bears, would, I am sure, promptly disclaim it as a Republican measure. Some of the strongest enemies of the bill in the Senate were men whom the Republican party has always delighted to honor as its leaders. Senator Sherman (Republican), of Ohio, on March 19, 1884, when the Blair bill was

under discussion, said : "Although this thing (the educational bill) has been talked of in a sentimental kind of way in this country for some years, yet I do not think the public opinion of the United States is now prepared for any such measure as this; and if it should pass the Senate-especially if it should pass Congress-it would at once excite great agitation, great complaint, great content, and I do not believe the system would stand long before a general public voice would demand its repeal on the ground of injustice and in equality."
Mr. Plumb (Republican), of Kansas

in the same debate (page 2290 of the Congressional Record), said:

"I shall regard the passage of a bill present school system of the United The appetite once created, the demand for more will be presented here each year until finally the Government will appropriate all expenses and take full and sole control." Senator Hawley (Republican), of Con

necticut, was equally emphatic:
"The money that comes from a lor distance, that is not felt by the tax payers, is money easily expended; and that may be said of the whole Federal revenue. Therefore we should be the more jealous as to what we do with it. It is as costly as if we took it by direct taxation right out of their pockets. I believe it has been said here, but if money were to be levied by direct taxation this bill would not get ten votes

in the Senate.
"But I did not intend to make a speech, or even to say so much as this. wish to close with just five lines from the address of the school superintendent in my State in opposing this general measure :

"All experience teaches us that such dis-tribations of public money are wasteful; that they give opportunities for jobbery and corruption; that they kill the very in-terests which they are planned to promote, and that they end in debauching the peo-ple with their own money." "God save that this is not true pro-phecy in this case."

I might cite from Senator Ingalls and other prominent Republicans passages equally strong. THE BLAIR BILL DID NOT

COULD NOT PASS THE SENATE BY REPUBLICAN VOTES.

the idea that it was a Republican me sure. The vote was taken on April 7 1884, and is to be found on page 2976 of the Congressional Record. seventy-six senators, only forty-four acmaining, pairs were announced for twenty, leaving twelve senators who positively beneficial to health. neither voted nor were paired. Of these twelve all but two were Republicans. It is believed that of these ten absent and unpaired Republican senators at least four-fifths were against the bill Among these "absent" and unpaired senators I find Senator Sherman and Senator Mahone. The "yea vote actually cast was thirty-three, of which twenty were Republicans and thirteen Democrats. Of the pairs for the bill the Republicans had four and the Democrats six, adding which to the actual vote will give the " yea vote for passage of the bill : Republicans, 24: Democrats, 19-which is the relative numerical proportion of the two parties in the Senate. Of the vote actually cast a majority was twentythree; of the votes favorable to the bill, including those actually cast and those "paired," thirty-three would be a majority. In neither case would the Republican vote have been sufficient to have passed the bill. The bill passed the Senate by the combined vote of

their earnestness, were Senators Harrison, Hoar, Logan, and Morrill. On the Democratic side we find Senators Gar-Democratic side we mad land, Lamar, Brown, Call, George land, Lamar, Brown, Call, George Hampton, Jones of Florida, Ransom, Vance, Williams, Gibse Voorhees-all of whom made able and eloquent arguments urging the immediate passage of the bill. The debate-one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate-continued for three weeks. On the last day-the day the bill passed—Senator Ingalls (Repucan), of Kansas, undertook to give discussion a political turn, but was promptly met by his Republican colleague, the junior Senator from Vir-ginia, Mr. Riddleberger, who exclaimed

with characteristic ardor : "Why should we stand here and discuss politics on an educational bill? Is it not time for us to vote? Do you ask the illiterate child that come around for a half-dime for a missionary society whether the politics of its father are Democratic or Republican?

"I say, therefore, (and it is the only speech I have to make,) that we should liminate politics from this matter and determine the question here and now whether this Government is able to assist in this matter of general educa-

The senior Senator from the sam State (General Mahone) was not heard from either by voice or vote upon the passage of the bill, and we are left in loubt as to his position, but I assume that you have found his colleague during your present canvass promptly and vigorously rebuking the unwise and unpatriotic attempt to "discuss politics in an educational bill."

VIRGINIA IN THE VAN OF EDUCA-TIONAL MOVEMENTS. If so, it is consistent with his reord in the Senate and with the uni-

form policy of his native State. Vir ginia can point with honorable pride to her action in the past upon this important question. The first provision made for a free school in America was made in Virginia. One year after the Mayflower had touched Plymouth Rock a great free school was established at Henrico, Va. This was twenty-two vears before New England began her educational system. Coeval with our independence your State legislation gave especial consideration to the subject of popular education. immortal citizens George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, the United States, both by word and deed, urged universal education as essential to free government. The munificent gift by which Virginia ceded to the Federal Government the whole Northwestern Territory, aggregating in value hundreds of millions of dollars, stands to-day at once a monument of the past liberality and a plea for the present necessity of your grand old Com-For it is well known that large part of this immense domain went to build up successful school systems in other States, while not one dollar has it ever returned to the generous

of education, has a double claim upon the Federal Government, and in view of her unselfish, patriotic, and splendid record upon this subject, has she not a right to demand of all her citizens that they should not allow a temporary partisan advantage to obscure the permanent glory and the benefit which will follow the passage of this beneficent bill for the education of her children? Can we not have one public question untouched by the poison of party spirit? One eighth of our entire population are illiterate. Virginia has over 40 per cent, of illiterates, white and colored Its illiterate colored vote amounts to Slavery," said Hon. R. C. Winthrop in his speech at Yorktown, "is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed while millions of freemen, with votes in their hands, are left without education." In the thirty-eight States there are 1.871,217 illiterate voters, which is twelve times the maority Mr. Tilden had and over sixty times the majority of Mr. Garfield.

donor. Virginia, therefore, in this question

Ignorance and corruption hold the balance of power and threaten the life of the republic. Good men all over the land stand ready to sink all considerations in the one purpose to overthrow this mass of ignorance. The Bicknells, Waites, and Winthrops : the scholars, philosophers, statesmen. and humanitarians of the whol Union, are laboring earnestly to help us. Let us, then, help ourselves. Putting aside all minor objects, let us consecrate our undivided energies to the passage of an educational bill in the coming Congress. As one step in that cause in Virginia rebuke at the polls the men who have, for selfish purposes, thrust into your State canvass this Nor will the vote on the final passage | false, unnatural, and fatal issue, of the Blair bill in the Senate bear out

I have the honor to be, very truly yours, ALBERT S. WILLIS.
Hon. John S. Barbour, Alexandria

FOR LEMONS OR LIME JUICE is a superior substitute, and its use is

HOBSON-MILLER.-Married, on the 30th of September, at Waddel church, Ra-pidan station, Mr. Will.Life W. HOBSON of Powhatan county, to Miss BETTIS MILLER. VAUGHAN-LLOYD-LEWIS .- Married,

at Washington by the Rev. H. R. Naylor W. VAUGHAN-LLOYD, second son of the late Rev. John Vaughan-Lloyd, M. A., vlea of Hope, Flinishire, N. W., to EMILY C. eldest daughter of J. C. Lewis, Esq. DEATHS.

CAUTHORN.—Died. September 30th. at 8:20 O'clock, at her residence, 863 Brook avenue, Mrs. MARGARET E. CAUTHORN, wife of W. K. Cauthorn, in the flfty-fourth

year of her age.
The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock in FRIDAY MORNING at the house. 21st CONNER.-Died. October 1st, at fifter minutes to 3 octock A. M., Mr. LEW. CONNER, in the staty-second year of h age.
The funeral will take place THIS MORN-ING at haif-past 10 o'clock from his late residence. No. 613 south Pine street, Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

are respectfully invited to attend.

HASKER.—Died, at the residence of her grand/atner, LIZZIE V., infast daughter of Addie E. and the late Charles E. Hasker: aged six months and eight days.
Funeral will take place TO-DAY (Friday). October 2d, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her grandfatter. Charles H. Hasker: 212 Nelson street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

invited to attend.

TUCK.—Died, in Hanover county, at the residence of B. S. Cosly, September 30th, at \$15 o'clock P. M. after a painful illness of seven days, GEORGE B. TUCK. son of G. W. and Virginia C. Tuck, in the twentieth year of his age.

The funeral was preached at the old family burying-ground of Edward Tuck, deceased, October 1st, at 4:30 P. M.

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